

The Fight at Fredericksburg.

A terrific and bloody battle has been fought at Fredericksburg. The accounts of it are so meagre as to leave us almost entirely ignorant of the result, if any result further than the slaughter of thousands of brave and gallant men, has been attained. The fight is represented to have been the hardest fought and most bloody of the war—contested on both sides with bravery and determination seldom, if ever before equaled. Night closed the terrible conflict of the day, each army holding its original position. The several attempts of the Federal troops to carry the enemy's works by storm, failed with terrible loss. The enemy's forces are declared to number fully 200,000. Nothing is given as to the probable loss on either side, but there can be no doubt that it is fearfully heavy. Besides will have to renew the fight, or his failure to drive the enemy from his position will be nothing less than a defeat. He has crossed the Rappahannock; there is no alternative for him but progress or defeat.

The waters of the Rappahannock are crimsoned with the blood of thousands of brave men, and still the work of carnage must go on. More lives must be sacrificed—more victims must be had for the juggernaut of war. The widows' wail, and the orphan's cry has not yet reached the callous hearts of the men who have brought this terrible state of things upon us. How long, oh! how long!

A First Rate Suggestion.

A Democratic friend, says the *Logan Gazette* from the country informed us a few days ago that it is proposed in his township to raise a fund by voluntary contribution, to be invested in Democratic newspapers, for circulation among those who are unable, or form partisan bias, are unwilling to subscribe. This is a most commendable enterprise, and we hope to see it universally adopted. Give the people light. Let them have the truth. Spread facts before them. The sooner this is done, the sooner may we hope for the restoration of Peace, Freedom, and Christianity.

Western Virginia.

The bill in the House for the admission of Western Virginia as a State into the Union, has passed by a vote of ninety-six to fifty-six. This bill had passed the Senate at the last session, and therefore needs only the President's signature to constitute it a law in the eyes of those who projected and passed it. This admission is on the application of a convention of the western counties of Virginia, held a year or more ago, some of which counties cast very insignificant votes for delegates. The bill having been passed, it is stated that the present Pierpont (or Western Virginia) Government, which claims to be the Government of the whole of Virginia, will remove from Wheeling to Alexandria, and the new State will start in business on its own account. It is added that this pledge has already been given to the President, and the plan was not concealed from Congress.

The State of West Virginia is to consist of the following counties:

Hancock, Brooke, Ohio, Marshall, Wetzell, Marion, Monongalia, Preston, Taylor, Tyler, Pleasants, Ritchie, Doddridge, Harrison, Wood, Jackson, Wirt, Boone, Calhoun, Gilmer, Harbort, Tucker, Lewis, Braxton, Upshur, Randolph, Mason, Putnam, Kanawha, Clay, Nicholas, Cabell, Wayne, Boone, Logan, Wyoming, Mercer, McDowell, Webster, Pocahontas, Fayette, Raleigh, Greenbrier, Monroe, Pendleton, Hardy, Hampshire, and Morgan.

The clause in reference to slavery, as contained in the bill, is as follows:

"No person born within the limits of this State after the 4th day of March, 1863, shall ever be held as a slave, nor shall slaves be permitted to come into the State for permanent residence therein; provided, that all slaves within the limits of said State at the time aforesaid, who are under ten years of age, shall be free when twenty-one years of age, and all over ten and under twenty-one years of age shall be free when twenty-five years of age."

A vote is authorized to be taken at such time as the Convention may be determined, to make and ratify the above clause as regards slaves, which is different from that submitted in the original constitution which Western Virginia asked to be admitted under, and when its approval shall be certified to the President of the United States, he is to issue his proclamation stating the fact, and then the act will take effect in sixty days.

Thus it is that a set of reckless adventurers and broken down politicians, aided by the Administration and Congress, attempt to blot out old State lines, and make new States and State governments at

their pleasure, in direct violation of the Constitution and all law. The men engaged in it are rebels, as deep-dyed as Jeff Davis, and his confederates.

"New Orleans and Gen. Butler."

Under this heading the *New York World* has an editorial, in which it says that "there are American Journals so ignorant or so base as to praise the Administration of General Butler at New Orleans" whilst "the fact is that he not only disgraces the Union cause—he disgraces civilization and humanity itself," and adds: "But for General Butler, New Orleans might to-day have become a Union city—so says the few loyal men of the city, who confess the disloyal, the loyal (monarch), the disloyal exult, over the folly and the blindness which placed him in control of the commercial metropolis of the Southwest, and has continued him in power there to drive the disloyal into deeper depths of obscurity and to turn the hearts of the loyal against the cause which they love, by the baseness and the cruelty of the officer assigned to its upholding." In the early days of the rebellion New Orleans clung to the Union. It only needed, after the city fell, that a firm, wise, honest patriot should be put in command of the department for the genuine loyalty of the city to have shown itself, and for treason to have been thrown back into a hopeless minority. But General Butler was put in command, and to-day the chief Southern city held by Federal troops hates most intensely the Federal rule. Not a solitary Southerner has been won back to his old and rightful allegiance. Thousands of the truly, though secretly loyal, his crimes, his brutality and his blunders have made disloyal.

Yes he is a disgrace to the country which he professes to serve, and to the army in which, unfortunately he holds a position. A more basely scoundrel has never succeeded to power. But what does he care, he has made himself a millionaire by prostituting his authority to speculate, and has now money enough to buy himself into respectable society.

Stevens' Bill.

The *New York Express*, speaking of the important proceedings in the House of Representatives on Monday, and the passage of Mr. Stevens' Bill, says:

"A deplorable part of the day's record is the absence of Democrats from their seats in Congress, and hence this miserable show of only forty-five against Stevens' wicked ex post facto bill, exempting from punishment those who have been cruelly guilty of incarcerating white men in the basins of the country. 'Personal liberty bills,' in the States, was one of the great provoking causes of this civil war. Now we are Abolition members of Congress not only depriving the white man of his personal liberty bills, but of the means of punishing those who have kidnapped and incarcerated him! Oh, shame! shame!"

The same paper, in another article on the same subject, speaks of the bill as "condemning the illegal acts of the President, the members of his Cabinet, and others, as to arresting or kidnapping white men, and thus depriving them of their personal liberty," and adds:

"The act to-day has passed the House, yes 90, says 45. The very same class of men, we here see, that passed personal liberty bills for the negro, legalize the violation, or attempt to legalize the violation, of personal liberty for the white man. This sort of ex post facto legislation is known in England for the Kimp and Cabinet there—but in this country our Federal Constitution expressly forbids it—This species of condonation of crime is unknown to our system of government. Hence no matter what Congress does—the courts in due time will vindicate the Constitution and annul this ex post facto act. We do not know whether this attempted indemnification is or is not to lead to other arrests, and thus more and more to overrule personal liberty. If it is attempted in this State after January first, or in New Jersey, it will certainly lead to State and to individual resistance—which the President may as well understand now as hereafter."

That's the talk. The time for mealy-mouthed words, and mincing matters is passed. If the people would preserve their liberties, they must take a bold stand, and tell Mr. Lincoln plainly, that although a partisan Congress may go through the farce of legalizing his illegal acts, he will not henceforth be permitted to arrest and imprison men without charge or trial, unless he can do so by superior force of arms. If he desires a revolution in the Northern States, he is pursuing the right course to bring it about. We say to Lincoln and his minions, be warned in time; stand by the Constitution and Law, if you desire the people to stand by you.

There are hundreds of clergymen who do honor to their sacred calling, and by their precept and example strengthen the cause of virtue and truth, and make Christianity the greatest of all blessings to the world.—*Cincinnati Enquirer*.

Whenever such a one is found, let his name and character be honored, and let all good men unite to uphold and sustain him.

The McNeil Murder.

One of the features of the McNeil murder in Missouri is so noted that it deserves special consideration. It is related as follows: "One of the victims seized by McNeil was a man who had a wife and several children, dependent altogether upon his daily labor for support. A young man, knowing the condition of the family, offered himself to McNeil as a substitute for the husband and father, was accepted, and was one of the ten who were shot."

One old gentleman on a jury at Philadelphia, was in common with his colleagues, handed a great number of papers to examine in a certain case, and looked at them with owl-like gravity. When the jury made up their verdict, to which their names had to be signed, it was found that the venerable old chap could not read or write.

Horrible Disclosures in Relation to Camp Chase Prison—How They Treat Prisoners—The Camp Overgrown With Vipers—A Man Murdered.

From what we learn of our own Ohio citizens who have been incarcerated in the prison at Camp Chase for what the Abolitionists are pleased to call political offenses, we have become satisfied that it is due the honor of our State to at once demand a reformation there. If the history of that prison is ever written, it will cast a reproach upon Ohio and her citizens which they ought at once to repudiate.

The Democratic party, especially, should not let its burning barbarities, crimes and even tortures, rest upon its shoulders. We and our paper were long since excluded from even a peep into that bloody Bastille, and we are, therefore, not responsible for its crimes, iniquities and barbarities. We probably never should have known or heard of it, had not several of our citizens been there to bring forth the horrid tale of woe and suffering.

We speak wholly of the political prisoners, the prisoners of State, as we know nothing whatever of what occurs in the prison where "rebels taken in arms" are kept, that is, "the prisoners of war."

It must not be forgotten that there has been from six to seven hundred political prisoners at Camp Chase at a time; and although several hundred have been lately discharged without trial, there are yet there some four hundred—one or two hundred of these have arrived there within a few days past from Kentucky and Western Virginia, these men are taken from their homes, some from their beds at night, some from their homes in day time, and a great many of them are picked up in their fields at work, and never suffered to see their families before being spirited off to Ohio and incarcerated in this celebrated Bastille, which will soon be as famous as Olmutz itself.

Our Ohioans are put into the same prison with these men from other States, and from them we have learned some facts which the people of Ohio ought to know. Many of these men have been in this prison for over one year, a great many for five, six, seven, and eight months, without even seeing outside, or being allowed to communicate personally with any one, not even wife, child, father, mother, or stranger.

They are furnished with nothing but a single blanket, even these cold nights, unless they are able to purchase additional comforts. Many are poor men, and unable to purchase; they were not permitted to bring along a change of clothing, and many had on when seized nothing but summer wear, and that has become filthy, worn out, and scarcely hangs upon their backs.

They have no bedding, and are, therefore, compelled to sleep on the bare boards. They have not enough wood furnished to keep fires up all night, and hence the suffering is intensified by the cold weather. If they attempt, after night, to walk out in the yard to take off the chills of the dreary night, they are instantly threatened to be shot by the guards, as ordered by those in command.

Dr. Allen, of Columbiana County, Ohio, said he laid on a bare board until his hips were black and blue. The wood furnished them is four feet long, and they are compelled, each mess, to chop it up for themselves, and the provisions being furnished raw, they have to cook it for themselves. Recollect, always, that these are the political prisoners, against whom no one appears as accuser, and no trial is permitted.

The prison has become filthy—awfully so—and the rats are in droves. If the prisoners attempt to kill one of these rats, they are forbidden, and threatened with being shot instantly. Recollect, always, as we said above, these are political prisoners, against whom some malicious negro-worshipper has created a suspicion of disloyalty, but whose name is kept a secret, and hence there can be no trial. The prison is perfectly alive with lice, and no chance is given to escape the living vermin. A dead man, one of the prisoners, was the other day carried out to the dead yard, and laid there over night, and when visited in the morning by other prisoners, who heard there was a dead man there, they found the hair on his head still with lice and nits—the lice creeping into his eyes to great numbers, and he lay with his mouth open, the lice were thick crawling in and out of his open mouth.

Not long since two of the prisoners got into a scuffle trying their strength, and finally into a fight, as was supposed, and several prisoners rushed to part them, when the guards from the lookout above fired on them, killing an old man by the name of Jones, from Western Virginia, and a ball grazing the skull of another, he fell, and it was supposed at first he was killed also; another of the balls passed through a board at the head of a sick man in the hospital, and only escaped him by a few inches. The two men in the scuffle were not hurt.

We might go farther, but God knows this is enough for once. It is enough to make one's blood run cold to think of it.

Now if any one doubts this—if the authorities at Camp or at the State House doubt it, if the Legislature when it meets will make a committee, we promise to name the witnesses who, if sent for, will under oath prove all this, and as much more, some of which is too indecent to print in a newspaper for the public ear.

We do not bring these things to light for any other purpose than an act of humanity, of respect for the fair fame of Ohio, and to direct public attention to them that the brutal authorities of that camp may have justice done them. The commandant of the camp himself a member of the Ohio House of Representatives. He will no doubt appear on the first Monday in January to take his seat. Let him answer to his constituents who elected him—let him answer to the whole people of Ohio, if he dare, whether these things are so or not. Heaven be blessed if any modification can be put upon these transactions—any excuse of the most trivial variety, by which the fame of Ohio may be vindicated from the crime and stigma which otherwise must go down to all time upon the pages of our history.

The President proposes three amendments to the Constitution, which may be described as follows:

Amendment 15—Pertaining to Niggers.
Amendment 24—Concerning Niggers.
Amendment 33—Regarding Niggers.
The President appears to be terribly afflicted with niggerphobia—the greater portion of his Message being devoted to the "gentleman from Africa," who is discussed by Mr. Lincoln in all his various ramifications and bearings.

The Poor Soldiers.

Yesterday was a cold day. Did you, reader, think of our poor soldiers on the Rappahannock—the men who are defending our homes, but are made the sport of heartless politicians at Washington? Thousands of them are still suffering for clothing and all of these have suffered for food. We have already referred to the condition of men in the Fourth Rhode Island Regiment—many of them, even in this punishing cold, without shoes or pantaloons, and obliged to appear barefoot and in cotton drawers! We have now before us a letter from a Lieutenant in the Second Rhode Island Regiment, at Aquia Creek. This regiment has fared better than the Fourth, but nevertheless in a suffering condition. The writer says (November 23):

"We are living on less than half-rations, and have been for a week. Crackers, sugar and coffee, with fresh beef every other day, is our diet, and for two days we did not have that. I tell you it was hard to hear the boys call for crackers. They got three crackers apiece each day, and nothing else. Poor Little Mac has been set aside because he looked out for his soldiers. He said they were not supplied with clothes and shoes; others said they were; but let me tell you Mac was right. I can answer for hundreds of the men in our brigade that they were shoeless, pantless and coatless until after we arrived at White Plains. There are now men in this regiment whose feet are to the ground, and not a man has received stockings, and but few have received drawers. Recollect, we passed two days in a very bad snow-storm, and while we were in the mountains of Maryland it was very cold, and our men suffered. Even now they are suffering for blankets and overcoats. Our shelter-tents merely keep the rain and snow from us. Indeed, they hardly do that. Imagine yourself, on a cold night, wrapped in one woolen blanket, and sleeping under an awning in your city, and you have our situation."

This, unquestionably, is a true picture, only it comes far short of the truth as we know it in regard to other regiments. We ask our people to dwell upon it, while sitting by their own cheerful firesides. We talk of raising food for the suffering people of England.—For heaven's sake, let us first clothe our own suffering soldier!

Yet Meigs says it is all right, Halleck says it is all right, Stanton says it is all right, and Father Abraham says it will be all right after the first of January, when we shall make another great haul of niggers.

Seward's Diplomacy.

The *New York World*, referring to the voluminous diplomatic despatches just made public by Mr. Secretary Seward, says:

It is impossible to rise from the perusal of these voluminous despatches with increased respect for the sagacity of the Secretary of State. It is difficult to say whether his judgment or his candor suffers most from the records of his official actions. They exhibit him less in the character of a large-minded and long-sighted statesman than in that of an attorney who does not understand the mental processes of his tribunal before which he manages his case. The main objects of Mr. Seward have been to produce a double illusion—one on the Governments of Europe, the other on the public mind of this country. To the former he has kept saying that the Union was in no danger; that the insurrection was just on the point of being suppressed; that the resources of the rebels were nearly exhausted and they could not possibly hold out much longer; and while this correspondence shows that the apprehensions of foreign intervention have been perpetually giving out oracular assurances to his own countrymen that our foreign relations were bearing perennial blossoms of friendship. Whether these rosy representations resulted from mere buoyancy and hopefulness, or some other cause, they are not creditable to Mr. Seward's character.

What is in the Bedroom?

The importance of ventilating bedrooms is a fact which everybody is vitally interested in and which few properly appreciate. We copy the following from an exchange, which shows the injurious effects which must arise from ill-ventilated sleeping apartments:

If two persons are to occupy a bedroom during a night, let them step upon a weighing scale as they retire, and then again in the morning, and they will find their actual weight is at least a pound less in the morning. Frequently there will be loss of two or more pounds, and the average loss throughout the year will be more than one pound. That is, during the night there is a loss of a pound of matter which has gone off from their bodies, partly from the lungs, and partly through the pores of the skin. The escaped material is carbonic acid, and decayed animal matter, or poisonous exhalations. This is diffused through the air in part, and in part absorbed by the bedclothes. If a single ounce of wood or cotton be burned in a room, it will so completely saturate the air with smoke that one can hardly breathe though there can only be one ounce of foreign matter in the air. If an ounce of cotton be burned every half hour during the night, that the air will be kept continually saturated with it, unless there be an open door or window for it to escape. Now, the sixteen ounces of smoke thus formed is far less poisonous than the sixteen ounces of exhalation from the lungs and bodies of the two persons who have lost a pound in weight during the night hours of sleeping; for while the smoke is mainly taken into the lungs, the damp odors from the body are absorbed both into the lungs and into the pores of the whole body. Need more be said to show the importance of having bedrooms well ventilated, and of thoroughly airing the sheets, coverlets and mattresses in the morning, before packing them up in the shape of a neatly made bed?

The Castle of Heidelberg.

Considerable agitation has been caused at Heidelberg (Palatinate of the Rhine), in consequence of the effects which have been caused to the cathedrals by the construction of the tunnel cut under it for the new railway of the Neckar. In consequence of the continual shaking of the foundations of the building during the passing of the trains, the castle is threatened with destruction. The front, facing the town, has already cracked in several places, and it has been found necessary to use strong iron clamps to prevent the enlargement of the fissures. Should the castle, or even a part of it, be thrown down from this cause, the loss would be irreparable, as it is one of the most curious monuments of the Renaissance. Surmise is felt that the possibility of such a result had not entered the minds of those who planned the tunnel.

HOLIDAY GOODS. SPLENDID GIFTS. FOR THE HOLIDAYS.

WRITING DESKS.
and Paper, Marbled, Mahogany, and Rosewood and Mahogany.
WORK BOXES.
and Paper, Marbled, Mahogany, and Rosewood and Mahogany.
DRESSING CASES.
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and **BRIDAL AND OPERA FANS.**
In Pearl Shells, In Ivory Shells, In Gilt Wood, In White, Blue, Green, Painted, Pink and Cherry Shells.
QUARTERS AND ELASTICS.
In Silk, all colors, In Embroideries, In Kid.
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In Leather, Pearl, Shell, Ivory, Velvet.
EVERY VARIETY OF

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The two medicines combined being complete, and needing no other medicine to cure the most obstinate cases of Gonorrhea, Syphilis, or Erysipelas, and is especially recommended in those cases of Gonorrhea, (or white in Females) where all the numerous preparations have failed. These preparations are not only as good as other medicines, but they are far better than the best, for the simple reason that these never fail to cure in a few days, while all others do fail in many cases. They are unlike every other medicine prescribed for Venereal Diseases, as they cannot be copied, and they are not reduced to a fine powder, as the others are, and thus rendering them from the system all impure and pernicious causes which have induced disease. The "Cherokee Injection" must be used as an injection! Its effects are healing, soothing, and emollient. It removes all scalding heat, chordee and pain. By the use of the Cherokee Remedy and Cherokee Injection—the two combined—all improper discharges are removed, and the system is restored to its normal state. To those who have tried all the various preparations in vain, until they think themselves beyond the reach of medical aid, we would say: Never despair! Cherokee Remedy and Cherokee Injection will cure you after all quack Doctors have failed! For full particulars, get a Circular free, from any Drug Store in the country, or write the proprietor, who will mail free, to any address, a full treatise on Venereal Diseases.

Price—Cherokee Remedy, \$2 per bottle, or three bottles for \$5.
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At 10¢, 15¢, 25¢, 37½¢ and 50¢. FINEST FABRICS, CHOICE GOODS, such as POP-LINS, YELLOWS, CAMELS, PLAID ALPACA, MERINOES.

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At \$0.50, \$0.75, \$0.90, \$1.15, and \$1.50. A large assortment for Ladies and Misses.

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Striped and Plaid Broche Shawls, Striped and Plaid Broche Shawls, Men's Shawls, good assortment, Gents' Traveling Shawls.

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Colored Dress Silks, 75¢, 87¢, \$1. Black Dress Silks, \$1, \$1.25, \$1.50.

Bleached Shirting Muslins.

Good quality at 25¢, 15¢, 30¢. BLEACHED AND BROWN CANTON FLANNELS.

BLANKETS.

Colored Army Blankets; 9-4, 10-4, 12-4, 14-4 super Bed Blankets, \$0.50, \$0.60; Children's Cradle and Crib Blankets; Opera Flannels; Plain and Trilled Goods.

FLANNELS.

White and All-Wool Flannels; White Domestic do.; Shaker do.; Bleached and Brown Canton do.; Opera Flannels, all colors; 11-4 and 12-4 do., for Ladies.

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Embroidered Collars, 15¢, 20¢, 25¢. Embroidered Handkerchiefs, in great variety; Plain Linen Collars and Handkerchiefs; Lace Sets; Cambric and Muslin do.; Honiton, Gimpure, Thread, Lisle and Valenciennes Laces.

300 dozen Linen Cambric Handkerchiefs.

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Full assortment for Ladies and Misses.

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